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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

HEILER'S THEATRE.—PASTORATION.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE PRINCE OF ROYAL.
BOWERY THEATRE.—JACK HARKAWAY.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—GIRL FISHES.
PARK THEATRE.—COLONEL SELLERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROCKAWAY.
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SIXTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—PORT THIEF.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OVERLORD.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY.
FOND PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, and possibly a thunder storm will occur.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and showed great signs of weakness, there being a decline in almost all the principal active stocks. Michigan Central and the coal stocks were very weak. Gold was steady at 107. Government bonds were firm, and in some cases a fraction higher, while railroad bonds were dull and irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 per cent, the former being the closing quotation.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL is not likely to pass the Senate, and it is probable that the subject will have to be considered at an extra session in September.

COMMITTEES representing the Board of Aldermen yesterday waited on the Governor and offered arguments for and against the Omnibus bill, the gist of which will be found elsewhere.

THE PRESIDENT of the Third Avenue Savings Bank informs the public in his testimony that he was in the habit of signing statements he had never read, and, of course, expects to be on this ground exonerated from the responsibility of its failure. This excuse the depositors are not likely to take, particularly as the president is endeavoring to escape pecuniary liabilities on the ground that his bond has no legal value.

ST JOHN'S GUILD.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of St. John's Guild will be found elsewhere. The majority exonerate the management of the charity from any gross neglect, but two of the members censure it for looseness in its direction. The committee unanimously recommended that the Guild shall be hereafter organized under the State laws—advice which we heartily endorse.

HARVARD COLLEGE is unfortunate this year. The class exercises are to be omitted from the annual ceremonies because of the jealousy of the secret societies of the students and their inability to agree upon a set of officers. The athletic sports will also be dispensed with, and the belles of Cambridge are naturally in a state of deep despondency. The outside public, looking upon the discord these secret associations cause, will not have a high opinion of their usefulness and will be glad to see a serious movement for their total abolition.

THE WADSWORTH VERDICT.—The public should thank the Coroner's jury in the Wadsworth mining disaster case for a verdict which is fearless and just. It asserts that the men who perished by the gas explosion were the victims of the carelessness of the bosses, who permitted them to work without safety lamps, and of the violation of the ventilation laws by the company. Had the rules been enforced and the laws obeyed it is thought that two lives would have been saved, and that possibly the whole accident might have been averted. The question now is, What practical effect will the verdict have? Judging by experience, none whatever. In these days one horror treads upon the heels of another so rapidly that such wrongs are forgotten before there is time for their punishment.

THE WEATHER.—The conditions are considerably changed in the West and North since Monday. The high area is moving southward, with the greatest pressure on the South Atlantic coast. Around what might be termed the top or northern end of this area stretches a low barometric belt from Dakota to Newfoundland, the pressure being lowest at each end of the zone. But the winds along the margin of this high area, as well as through its interior, are very variable. In the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys the winds are brisk to high. An extensive area of light rain overspreads the Central and Northwestern regions and the western part of the lake district, but except at Keokuk no remarkable fall has occurred. It is probable that when the high pressure passes to the southward of Tennessee the whole region north of that line and east of the Mississippi will be visited by light rains, which, however, will not help much in extinguishing the widespread forest fires. Local storms will prevail in the Central and Southwestern regions. The areas of greatest temperature are west of the Mississippi, over the Western Gulf and the New England and Middle States; but all the territory southward of the lakes had yesterday a very high temperature, the isotherm of 70 degrees running into Canada at Montreal and as far north as Bismarck, in Dakota. Local observations for temperature showed 85 degrees in the afternoon on Broadway, but this was due to reflected heat from the sidewalks and buildings, and is considerably in excess of the temperature of the air two hundred feet above the surface, where the circulation was free. East and South the country will suffer from drought for some days at least. The fires now raging in the forests are assisted in their ravages by the dryness of the timber and undergrowth, and will therefore continue to be very destructive until rainy weather sets in. To-day the weather in New York will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, and possibly a thunder storm will occur.

President Hayes in New York.

The acceptance by the new President of the United States of the courtesy tendered him by the Chamber of Commerce was not merely a gracious and graceful act, but a wise act in view of the present political and commercial situation. This visit of the President is to be regarded as something more than a pleasant exchange of courtesies between the official head of the government and the leading men of this great mart of commerce. It invites a different line of comment from that which would be pursued in England on the occasion of a visit of the Queen to Liverpool, which would lead to mere expressions of loyalty by the local press. We look upon our Presidents not as sovereigns, but as responsible public servants. When they hold intercourse with the people we do not regard it as an act of royal condescension, but as a means of fitting themselves for a better discharge of their duties by acquainting themselves with the sentiments and wants of the people. President Hayes could not have employed the few days he spends with us to better advantage than in attempting to learn the views of the commercial metropolis as to the needs of the country in this singular conjuncture of affairs. We wish there were no reason to fear that the courtesy due to so distinguished a guest, and the natural wish of citizens to make his visit pleasant to him may interfere with the frankness and sincerity which can alone make his visit profitable. Unless it proves a source of information, and not a mere occasion of compliments, it is a very empty and ceremonious affair. It would perhaps be ungracious for gentlemen who meet the President in social intercourse on a brief acquaintance to use much plain speaking; but the press of the city, without violating any rule of courtesy, may give frank expression to what is moving in the hearts of this community.

We begin, then, by saying that it is the sense of the thinking part of this commercial community that the government should exercise a sagacious discrimination among the various useful objects to which it may direct its attention and efforts. All good measures are not of equal urgency and importance. There ought to be at least as much sense and discrimination in the management of a great government as in the management of a farm. But what should we think of a farmer who did not drop all other work in seed time and devote his whole attention to ploughing and planting, or drop all other work in the season of harvest in order to secure his crops before wet weather and mildew destroyed their value? The common sense of this intelligent community repudiates the idea put forth by Secretary Evarts in his able speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, that it is enough for the government to be active in forwarding good measures without stopping to weigh their relative importance. We cannot conceive of a position more subversive of every principle of sound statesmanship. We suspect that Mr. Evarts merely intended to perpetrate a witicism; for if he meant all that his language implied no intelligent merchant or citizen can indorse his opinion. We hope that the amusing illustration which he borrowed from Dr. Johnson was meant for nothing but an exhibition of witty smartness. Nothing could be more preposterous if it were seriously meant. The idea was that it really makes no difference which useful measure is taken up first, and Secretary Evarts illustrated the idea by quoting the saying of Johnson that if a man should spend time in deliberating whether he would first put his right leg or his left leg into his trousers on rising in the morning he would retard the business of the day to no purpose. The wit of this ingenious illustration cannot blind us to its fallacy. It really makes no difference whether a man first puts his right or his left leg into his trousers when he dresses himself for the day; but Mr. Evarts is not the man the public takes him to be if he thinks there is as little to choose between public measures as between inserting the right or the left leg into a pair of trousers. It is, of course, impossible that a man of the great mark of Mr. Evarts should believe anything of the kind. No man of his capacity can think that all good measures are of equal importance, and that it makes as little difference which has precedence as whether one or the other leg of a pair of trousers is drawn on first. This idea is as ridiculous as it would be to suppose that the question of ritualism in England deserves to rank with the question whether the government shall support Turkey. It is preposterous to regard all public questions as of equal dignity. To recur to our agricultural illustration, what could be more absurd than for a farmer, because he thought it necessary to drain a swamp or to grub up a patch of Canada thistles, to keep his men employed on these improvements in the stress of harvest? It is subversive of every idea of sound statesmanship to regard the rank and precedence of public measures as of as little consequence as whether the right or the left leg is first put into a pair of trousers.

We fear that the administration of President Hayes is disposed to act in the spirit of this preposterous illustration. We fear that it is asking for an approving popular verdict on measures which do not belong in the foreground, but in the background, of live questions. The supreme need of the country in this conjuncture is a revival of trade and industry; and whatever the administration may do or project which has no direct bearing on this paramount want is quite beside the mark, in spite of the intrinsic merit of the measures. It is a very good thing for a farmer to drain a swamp, but not a good thing to employ all his hands in draining a swamp at the season when he must plough and sow if he is to expect a harvest. Judging from the speeches of members of the Cabinet at the Chamber of Commerce banquet the administration attaches more importance to the trifery of national questions than to the texture of the garment.

The present is no time for giving undue importance to fancy questions or sentimental measures. The business of the country languishes, and whatever does not contrib-

ute to its revival is an impertinence. The Southern question has ceased to be of any importance, and it is preposterous for the administration to ask public confidence for what it has done in the South. It has done nothing but what General Grant himself would have done had he remained in office. President Hayes has merely put two of the Southern States in the position already achieved by the other thirteen. The change is conducive to order and tranquillity in those two States, but it will have no perceptible effect on the general business of the country. It is a thing which the New York merchants approve, but about which, so far as the interests of trade are concerned, they cannot greatly rejoice. If South Carolina and Louisiana were stricken out of the map this would still be a great country, and the question of a revival of trade and industry would still remain as important as it is now. The restoration of those two States to their just right of self-government makes no perceptible difference in the general commercial situation. It dispenses with no measures which were otherwise necessary for the rehabilitation of American industry and commerce. It is absurd for the administration to plume itself on the withdrawal of troops from two States when all the greater problems which confront it are as serious and difficult with thirty-eight free States as they were with thirty-six. The essential features of the business problem are not at all changed by the release of two States from federal domination, because the measures for restoring prosperity to the thirty-eight can differ in no respect from what was necessary for reviving business in the thirty-six. The really great problem is untouched by anything President Hayes has done in the South.

It is equally futile and irrelevant to insist on what the administration intends to do in reforming the civil service. When these reforms are perfected to the uttermost the postmasters will merely receive and deliver letters, the revenue officers will merely collect and deliver our taxes and the government clerks will merely make copies and keep accounts. These duties may, no doubt, be better done than they are at present, but whether well done or ill done they do not penetrate to the great sources of public prosperity. They lighten no tax; they relieve trade of no burden; they have no effect on the currency; they cannot change the oppressive tariff; they will not weigh a feather in the great question of free trade in ships. What this commercial community demands of President Hayes is that he shall grapple with the really great questions. The Southern question is dead and of no further importance, since he cannot retrace the steps he has taken; the civil service reform is a matter quite within his own power, as he is at full liberty to manage it as he pleases; but the great questions relating to trade, industry and finance belong to a higher order of politics, and these are the essential questions. Nothing the President has done for the South, nothing he promises to do for the civil service, can excuse him from the superior duty of reaching a distinct and definite policy on the questions which are of deepest interest to our merchants. They have no taste for sentimental politics. While they suffer as they do now they care little for any specious measures that do not hold out a prospect of relief to business, which the recent speeches of members of the Cabinet scarcely touch.

The War News.

In its interpretation of the vote on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions the London Times justly declares that "the real gain lies with the party which is on the side of peace"—an interpretation which contemplates not the mere figures of the division but the results of the debate and vote. There can be no doubt that a notable change in the policy of the government has been the result of the necessity put upon it by the liberal movement to defend before the country its cherished if not acknowledged purpose to indulge in a warlike demonstration from which it could only retreat with disgrace or which if persisted in would necessarily involve England in the war. Both parties now claim in Parliament the distinction of peace parties, which they did not claim, certainly, before the publication of the Carlyle letter. It would have troubled the conservatives who have declared for peace to have voted for the government but for the statement in Mr. Cross' speech that the government really had no policy inconsistent with the spirit of the resolutions. Eighteen home rulers voted with the government, perhaps because they believed the Turk should have the right to rule in his own country. As to the Christians in the same country these ardent advocates of geographical justice were doubtless indifferent. It is probable that the Russians have passed a large force over the Lower Danube and are fighting the Turks somewhere in the peninsula between Matchin and Isakcha, but it is tolerably clear that their intention is to put the greater part of their army over between Rastchuk and Silistria. They are apparently not to be very greatly troubled by the Ottoman gunboats in that neighborhood. Indeed, the warfare with gunboats on the river has already been a costly experiment to the Turks. One has gone to the bottom, one has been captured after having run the batteries at Kalafat, and two more are caught in such a position by the falling of the river that they will be captured by the Russians if not destroyed. At this rate a large flotilla would be used up in a short time. In the absence of annoyance from the gunboats there is no other fact to prevent the passage of the river save the certainty of being forced to fight almost immediately, and that chance we presume they do not shun. They cannot have all events to meet their wishes, but if they can secure a general action with any considerable Turkish force it is very likely to further their legitimate objects. It is assumed in our cable despatches that a passage of the river at the point where the Russian right is concentrated will turn the Balkan quadrilateral. This is an error, for the main line of supply of those fortresses is by the Black Sea and the rail from Varna.

What Kind of Invasion?

The public curiosity is beginning to get excited about the precise nature of the proposed invasion of Mexico. We hear but little of disturbances on the Texan border, and there is good reason to believe that the Americans in Texas are not anxious for a war and do not think enough of the country across the border to believe it worth capturing. There is a good deal of spare land lying around loose in Texas and other Southwestern States, as well as in California and Colorado, waiting for settlers to buy it; and the owners of this land understand very well that the annexation of the northern line of Mexican States, which would lead to their rapid settlement, would give, in commercial phrase, "a black eye" to a great deal of Texas and other Southwestern real estate and would lower its commercial value for many years to come. Public opinion in the States we have named does not, therefore, favor an invasion of Northern Mexico with a view to temporal aggrandizement.

Nor does any one believe that President Hayes or his Cabinet favor or intend a new Mexican war. Secretary Evarts will no doubt require Mr. Diaz, the Mexican President, to restrain outrages on the border line, and it is not impossible that our commanders on the border may be instructed to pursue Mexican brigands across the line if they have a hope of thus catching them. But the Inaugural Message showed that we need not fear under the present administration such intrigues against Spain or Mexico as were believed at times to find favor with General Grant.

The real authors of a new Mexican invasion, if there is really one projected, we suspect to be ex-President Lerdo and such of his adherents as are in this country with him. Mr. Lerdo claims to be the constitutional ruler of Mexico. He abandoned his country with scarcely a struggle, but we are told that he continues to assert his rights as President. Diaz, his successor, seems to be in full possession of power and has convened the Congress; he is reported also to have taken measures to prevent Lerdo's reappearance in Mexico, and so far as we can learn there is no Lerdo party there at present of sufficient strength to enable the ex-President to re-enter the country he lately deserted. It is not unnatural that he should endeavor to raise forces here; but he will have to act with great care, else he will make himself liable to our laws. The government of the United States will not permit any one to fit out here armed expeditions against a country with which we are at peace. It is reported that the invasion is to take the shape of a formidable emigration movement. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California to Fort Yuma or Fort Mohave would enable a considerable number of the restless spirits of the western coast to be moved down to the Arizona country at small expense and in a brief time; thence it is supposed the Mexican province of Sonora would be invaded, another body of "emigrants" marching at the same time from Texas into Chihuahua and Coahuila.

Mexico certainly needs emigrants; and we are not certain but the class she would get in such an enterprise as this would be the best for the purpose. Sonora is known to be very rich—enormously rich, even in silver ores; the other States have also tempting deposits; and these can never be made useful until forces numerous and energetic enough to crush the hostile Indians can be introduced there. This the Mexican government has never been able to do. If ex-President Lerdo could march into the northwestern corner of Sonora five thousand emigrants whose agricultural implements should consist of a rifle and a pickaxe to each man, we do not doubt that those of them who were not killed by the Apaches and who did not starve to death would develop some very rich silver deposits. But except for the minerals that country is worthless, and no honest American farmer ought to be tempted to go there, even from the least productive parts of our own country.

The Mormons Arming.

The more persistently the Mountain Meadows massacre is investigated the more actively the Mormons arm and drill, and Governor Emory has now asked the Secretary of War to strengthen the federal forces in Utah. We suppose he will do so, though we confess ourselves unwilling to believe that Brigham Young can be so foolhardy as to attempt open violence. But it is not improbable that very important arrests may have to be made soon after the meeting of the Grand Jury, on the 21st, and additional troops on the spot would at least prevent the rescue of persons apprehended. The prophet Young thought it wise to denounce the NEW YORK HERALD in his tabernacle sermon on Sunday. But the HERALD only demands justice. Does Mr. Young pretend to defend, does he mean to protect the persons concerned in the Mountain Meadows and other massacres? He has never denied that these murders were committed. The officers of justice are trying to discover the murderers. They have brought one of them, Lee, to execution. We want them to go on fearlessly, and we should like to see Brigham Young and the Mormon leaders generally helping District Attorney Howard. Instead of that they are prancing about like mad bulls and crying out blood. What is the matter?

Our Captive Indians.

It is, we believe, a fact that all the predatory Indians of the Plains are now captives in the hands of the United States, and we suppose the Indian Bureau is sitting up at nights trying to find out what to do with them. The cheapest plan, we imagine, would be to board them at the Astor House; but that is out of the question, probably, because it would throw too many Indian agents and other valuable public functionaries out of employment. We have no doubt the enterprising Barnum would contract to take the whole number, about five thousand, of the government's hands and incorporate them into a great moral show; but that, too, has the disadvantage of throwing Indian contractors and others out of business at a period of great depression. There are half a dozen sound, practical and useful ways to dispose of these Indians, and we do not mean to insist upon any one of them.

All we should like would be that they shall not be fed and fattened, clothed, armed and sent out on a new warpath.

How would it do to enlist all the warriors as United States infantry, drill them thoroughly, and then, as we have no war on hand, set them, under the control of army officers, to building their own barracks, ploughing and cultivating their own fields and earning their living? That also, however, would do away with Indian agents, contractors and the whole swarm of people who have for half a century lived off the Indians. It would even do away with the Indian Bureau, and that is, of course, enough to condemn the plan. It has some merits, nevertheless; but when we remember that it would abolish the whole Indian Bureau, as well as the Western Indian Ring, we give it up.

Is It Partisanship?

We publish elsewhere in to-day's HERALD a list of heads of departments, deputies and chief clerks under the city government, designating the politics and salary of each incumbent. It will be seen that out of eighty-five offices therein mentioned the democrats hold seventy-four and the republicans eleven. The total amount of salaries received by the democratic officials reaches three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars yearly, while the republicans receive fifty-eight thousand dollars. This is, of course, exclusive of the large number of subordinate employes in the several municipal departments, fully nineteen-twentieths of whom are adherents of the democratic party. This exhibit satisfactorily disproves the assertion made by the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen that the Omnibus bill is a partisan measure, because it turns sixteen democratic heads of departments out of office and only two republicans. But it does more than this. It furnishes the best evidence that could be offered that the Omnibus bill ought to become a law. It is outrageous that nearly half a million of dollars a year should be paid out of the public treasury to ornamental, but certainly not useful heads of departments and bureaus whose business is not to do the work of the city offices, but to look on while others do it. Take, for example, the Corporation Counsel, who receives a salary of fifteen thousand dollars yearly, and has two assistants at ten thousand dollars each, one at seven thousand five hundred, two at five thousand each, two at four thousand each, one at three thousand, one at twenty-five hundred, a chief clerk at thirty-five hundred, a public administrator at five thousand, a corporation attorney at six thousand and thirty other employes at lesser salaries. Does any reasonable person suppose that it is necessary for the city to retain this army of salaried lawyers at the public expense? Governor Robinson will do well to examine into facts as well as to hear political arguments before he makes up his mind what to do with the Omnibus bill.

Forest Fires.

Owing to the absence of the usual spring rains and to the phenomenal temperature prevailing in the northern part of New York and the New England States and the St. Lawrence Valley the earth is parched in these regions and the forest undergrowth has become as dry as tinder. Sparks from locomotives, the neglected fires kindled at the camping places of hunters or tramps and possibly the work of malicious incendiaries have originated devastating conflagrations in the districts already prepared for them. From the nature of the combustibles and the unbroken extent of the forest areas a fire once fairly under way burns until heavy rains extinguish it or an exhaustion of the supply of fuel causes it to die out. The immense growths of resinous pine wood keep the fires constantly fed and the interlapping branches form a covering or roof under which a fierce draught is created which carries the flames rapidly from place to place. When the tree trunks burn through and the smoke dried branches fall another supply of fuel is given to the flames which greedily devour it. The fire winds take up the burning particles of pine fibre and whirl them away to other places yet untouched, and so the devastation is spread. There seems to be only one way to check a great forest fire, and that is by felling the trees along a belt both toward and from the advancing flames. Then by quickly removing the branches of the fallen trees a chance will be afforded for the beating out of the fire when it reaches the open belt. The most distressing feature of this widespread calamity is the destruction of the dwellings and other property of the residents of the desolated districts. It seems to us that the recurrence of these destructive conflagrations should form the ground for a full and scientific inquiry as to the best means of preventing them in future. The great interests at stake in timber lands alone furnish a sufficient plea for such a course by the national and State governments, while those of humanity demand that prompt legislative action should be taken to insure the preservation of the lives and household goods of large communities of industrious citizens.

The Failure of the Carnival.

His Majesty King Carnival entered the city yesterday, but not in the manner that was expected or desired. Instead of a pageant of picturesque extravagance and frolic there was an extremely dull advertising show, from which thousands of people turned away in disgust. This dreary procession, like a wounded snake dragged its slow length along, and it was a relief when it ended and dispersed. It made Broadway resemble Church street on a busy day when the cars are blocked by drays. There were wagons that advertised tea, tobacco, soap, beer, fireworks, furniture; but there was not one sign of beauty in the whole parade, and it only needed an undertaker's wagon adorned with coffins to have made the gloom of the spectacle complete. It is said in apology for this absurd advertising dodge, dignified with the name of a carnival, that it was a necessary concession to those manufacturers and storekeepers who had subscribed to the fund for the carnival in the evening, and from which their advertisements were very

properly excluded. But this is no excuse for the occupation of the streets and interruption of business by the burlesque of a burlesque. Who asked for a carnival? Those who insisted upon having one should not have consented to base its success upon such a wretched failure as this absurd procession. The streets of a great city like New York should be yielded to parades only when great events happen or when national anniversaries are celebrated. There have been larger beer processions which excelled this one in attractiveness and merit, but their pretensions were more modest. If we are to have serious trade thinly disguised under the name of carnival, and the eager eyes of the tradesman looking out from the mask of Momus, the proper plan for those who are interested in such affairs would be to engage Barnum, the great American showman, to manage them. He might lead the parade with his menagerie, and they might pay him for the privilege of following the caravan with their wagons.

Altogether this effort to introduce the carnival into our city appears to have been a failure, and one principal cause is clearly that the scheme was a pecuniary speculation. The great torchlight parade was chiefly remarkable for the absence of torches, and the immense throngs assembled were unable to see it for the want of light. As a funeral it might have been considered a success, but as a masquerade it was an undoubted mistake. The grand ball was a grand jam, but possessed few of those gay and brilliant features which the title of carnival led the public to expect. The whole affair was a discredit to the management and an imposition on the city, and it is likely that after this experiment we shall have no more carnivals, unless they are established on a different principle and conducted by competent persons.

The Halleck Statue.

Few men, even those who deserve fame, know how famous they may be. Certainly Fitz-Greene Halleck never thought that his genius would be honored in the city where he lived and worked by a statue to his memory, and that the President of the United States would unveil it in the presence of thousands of the best of our citizens. Americans are not accustomed to thus honor their poets, but the custom of erecting statues to great men is a beautiful and appropriate one, and we are glad to see it growing in public favor. Halleck deserves a place in this Pantheon of the metropolis; for, though he was not one of the great poets of America, he was one of the first and purest, and much that he has written will live as long as our literature. The lines addressed to his dead friend Drake—"Green be the turf above thee"—have become household words, and his "Marco Bozzaris" stirs the heart now as strongly as when it was first published, fifty years ago. The ceremonies yesterday were all that could have been desired. The day was fine, and thousands heard with profound interest the eloquent oration of Mr. William Allen Butler—not only a worthy eulogy of the man, but an able analysis of his poetry. A graceful and feeling tribute to Halleck was paid by Mr. Whittier in verse, and the venerable poet, William Cullen Bryant, laid fresh laurels on the marble. To these ceremonies nothing can be added. The statue will stand in our beautiful Park, a fitting memorial of the poet and a silent witness that New York does not forget, in the whirl of commerce and progress, the departed genius which has added to her glory.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Jennie June appears to be thirty-five. Gas meters have begun to lie for the summer. Colonel Fellows is as tremulous as a jelly fish. Some of the Brook Farmers have had a reunion. The Archbishop of Philadelphia has arrived at Rome. Oswald Ottendorfer walks as straight as a telegraph pole. Fernando Wood always looks as nice as a piece of soap. Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Gilsey. Marshall O. Roberts has frequent twinges of rheumatism. Major Bundy wears the heaviest kind of rims to his eyeglasses. Howells, editor of the Atlantic, will summer at Canonicut, R. I. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, is at the Westminster. Senator Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, is at the Fifth Avenue. Fred Cozzens, who wrote the "Sparrowgrass Papers," has a son who is an actor. A Bay Ridge girl who became engaged last evening now says that she belongs to the ring. Associate Justice Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Fifth Avenue. Tim Golden, the detective who caught Baobit's thief, used to be Oakey Hall's sergeant-at-arms. Ex-Governor Hoffman has the biggest chin of all the men in this country, and yet he is not a great talker. If Major General Hancock does not stop getting fat he will cease to be the handsomest man in the United States. William Cullen Bryant is a poet who writes even better than Cowper, but he knows that a dollar has a hundred cents in it. WEEKLY HERALD.—When boiling meat or poultry never put a fork in the lean part of the meat, as it allows the juices to escape. Gales says that out of nearly a hundred thousand exiles in Western Siberia only 247 are Poles, and that few Poles need be exiles. Tenney, of Brooklyn, is an administration lawyer, and he is always getting an office. He wears a broad brimmed hat and long hair. There is something about Reuben E. Fenton's physiognomy that makes him appear secretive. His features all turn in like the threads of a screw. Secretary Schurz uses words that a man would use if he were writing on a subject in sociology. Schurz is, in a literary way, very bright and striking and thin. One of the nicest positions in life is that of a canal boat captain, who leans up against a rudder bar and talks along the telephone to the boy who drives a lame horse. Stewart L. Woodford is an honest, good soul, as commonplace and as eloquent as the day is long. He talks somewhat—with his mouth—but Woodford is a real good fellow. Evening Telegram.—"When Rutherford was asked to take a glass of wine last night he looked at a piece of twine which Mrs. H. had tied about his little finger, and said, 'No, I thank you.'" In these big affairs like the dinner to Mr. Hayes there is a great deal of jealousy and backbiting, and you are a happy man if you can sit quietly at home and wish that they may have it all to themselves. S. B. Chittenden, the great Congressman, is not very big, but he is as deaf as he is honest, and he will do a nice amount of good in Congress if he will pick out his sentences as he used to pick out patterns in quilts.